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The Tashkent Plant recently built a new roving machine, Model R-260. Two types of small twisting-spinning machines, Models K-66-1 and KM-66, are now being assembled at the plant. These machines were developed by the plant designers.

BEGIN SERIES PRODUCTION OF TWISTING MACHINE -- Moscow, Trud, 3 Jun 53

The Leningrad Plant imeni K. Marks has begun series production of a machine for twisting caprone fiber threads. This is a two-tier aggregate; it is compact and easy to operate. Plant testing of the first machine of this series has been completed.

TEXTILE MACHINE SHIPMENTS TO REPUBLICS -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 18 Jul 53

The Leningrad Machine Building Plant imeni Karl Marks, which furnishes many Soviet textile enterprises with textile machinery, has sent a shipment of twisting machines for synthetic fibers to Kiev. These aggregates are 30 percent more productive than those now used.

Spinning machines for caprone fibers have also been sent to the Ukraine. The productivity of one of these machines is equal to almost half the daily output of a textile mill of average capacity. The output of spun thread on the machine is from 1,000 to 1,200 meters per minute, whereas on the old machine the output was only 60-80 meters per minute.

Machines have also been sent to Frunze for processing flax. Fifty centrifugal spinning machines have been shipped to Mogilev for processing rayon.

COMPLAINTS ON PLANT MANAGEMENT -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 19 Jun 53

Not long ago a meeting of outstanding workers in the synthetic fiber industry was held in Mogilev. The workers were well pleased with the machines manufactured by the Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marks, but were critical of B. N. Orlov, director, and N. M. Dmitriyev, chief engineer, for their attitude toward the supply of spare parts. For many years the synthetic fiber enterprises have been waiting for parts from the plant for caprone-spinning, cord, and other machines.

Although the production of these parts is included in the plant plan, the management of the enterprise is not meeting its obligations, thereby placing the textile workers in a difficult position. They are unable to increase their production to satisfy the Soviet consumer.

NEW-DESIGN CARDING MACHINE -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 14 Jul 53

The Moscow Presnenskiy Machine Building Plant puts out many textile machines of new design. The plant is now designing a new machine for trimming velvet. An experimental model has been sent to the Orekhov Cotton Combine.

The plant is complying with the directives of the 19th Party Congress by furnishing the wool industry with modern equipment. Double-carding machines have been shipped to the Woolen Mills imeni Stepan Razin and Kollektivnoye Tvorchestvo located in Ul'yanovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts.

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NEW SEWING MACHINE -- Kiev, Pravda Ukraina, 21 Jun 53

Tests have been made of a 12-needle sewing machine, the M12, at the Kiev Experimental Machinery Plant. It was developed by designers of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Sewing Industry. The method of fastening the tension rollers is a new feature in the machine. The new design will effect a saving of metal in the manufacture of the machine, improve the quality of goods produced by it, and raise the productivity of the entire sewing aggregate. A foot pedal has been incorporated in the new design, which will greatly lessen the work in handling the machine.

This machine, the first of its type to be manufactured in the USSR, will find wide use in Soviet sewing factories, and its application will increase labor productivity six- or sevenfold.

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